# THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1776.


## JUNIUS TO THE KING.

From the WESTMINSTER GAZETTE, September 10, 1776.

SIRE,

IN re-assuming my pen for the people of England, let it become me to write with as much spirit as our forefathers fought; let me be allowed to forget I am an individual, and endeavour to speak with the voice of the whole nation.

If there is a spark of our ancient virtue remaining, I shall not only find indulgence, but command attention. I do not stand forth to urge any interest of my own, in all I shall say, every Englishman is as much concerned as myself. Every man who glories in the name of an Englishman, must feel for the distresses of his country, though many who glory in the name of Britons assist and rejoice in its misery. The crisis affects every friend to the constitution, and believe me, Sir, that if they were all awakened with the same sense of it, what is now *your* terror might become the means of *our* preservation.

*Salus populi suprema lex*, is not only a trite and true maxim, but the very basis of all just government. In a most particular manner it is the basis, nay the only basis of our establishment. Whatever might have been the fact, the pretence at the revolution was to redress the grievances of the delivered, not to gratify the ambition of the deliverer. When the act of settlement took place, and confirmed the throne in the house of Hanover, the only reason for it was, that the nation believed that under those princes only our liberty could be safe.

It was not therefore for the sake of the man, or one family, that this transfer was made of the crown, it was for the whole people, therefore it is demonstrably our right, it is indispensably our duty to take care that the conditions are fulfilled. It is incumbent on us to insist that our own act and deed should operate to our own use and advantage, and to request you to perform your duty, whilst you expect that we should continue in our allegiance.

Recollect, Sir, that the act of settlement was an act of grace on our side, and that the house of Hanover had neither services to urge by way of plea for such a glorious present, nor power to exact it. We likewise made several large abatements in the original terms on which they were to receive and enjoy it, and, as they were of our own accord, a grateful mind ought to have doubly felt the obligation. Yet, had the three princes of this house been lords of the manor instead of stewards for the people, they could not have levied larger fines, or received more unreserved homage. On a principle of gratitude, therefore, as well as justice, they should have calculated every act of state, every measure of government, purely and simply for the good of the people.

I need not tell your majesty that it has been directly the reverse, and if you would not listen to the remonstrances of an oppressed people, nor the petitions of an aggrieved nation, you will pay no attention to my assertions. *If you believed not Moses and the prophets, you will not listen to one raised from the dead.* Yet your ministers have let slip no opportunities of painting your distresses in the most affecting manner, and whilst you continued inexorable to redress our grievances, you ventured to entreat the characteristic compassion of the people, to set you an example for what you wanted gratitude and sentiments to follow.

It has been remarked that the feelings of a prince, though numbed and dead at all other times, are quick when he wants to have his distresses relieved. If you reign it has been otherwise, and it has been the folly of the people to relieve —— distresses, when —— refused to remove their grievances. Yet it had been justice, as we knew then, and policy, as you may know hereafter, that both should have been removed together.

A crisis may arrive, and probably it is not far off, when your ministers may with great truth again assure us that the prince is distressed, and wants the assistance of that people to whom he owes his all. I then should have no objection to relieve him, provided he redressed the people, but I certainly would not grant one till I had obtained the other. Mutual confidence take place of mutual jealousies, and we will perform and endure all apprehensions endeavour with, and we must have recourse to our own strength to obtain by force what we put in the power of an individual to refuse to our entreaties. Although I am sincerely attached to the present establishment, I cannot suffer my regard for one family to get the better of my duty to my country. I will never submit to a complaisance that is criminal to the rights of the people, nor a loyalty that is destructive to the privileges of a glorious nation. For if, through the bad administration of the chief magistrate, who is trusted with the executive power, or by any other means, the liberty of the people shall become *precarious*, I will then, for any other form of government, under which their liberty and property may be more secure, though *till then* I do not desire to *change*.

It is therefore of the utmost consequence to your safety to reflect, before *all* the people become sensible of the injuries which have been done them by abominable and traiterous ministers. That junto which is well known to conduct the present unnatural war, those men who have brought disgrace on your reign, and destruction on your subjects, cannot long hinder your ——, what nothing but a love of your family has long prevented.

In gratitude, then, for this predilection, consider the question of this country; but if that has no effect upon you, in the smile of your own danger awaken you, and urge you to shun, ere it is too late, the precipice you are on the brink of. Dismiss this *aspen* junto, which trembles with every whisper, and shudders at every blast, before the people raise a storm that, in its violence to shake off the withered leaves, may tear up the tree that made them bud.

Take away their power, and their credit and counsels will be faded and exposed. Discharge them from your presence, and there will as little trace remain of their abilities as their virtue.

I am fully persuaded that your majesty is a good man, and that you have the interests of your subjects at heart. I have been told you shed tears at the death of an individual who sacrificed himself to grant —— request. God forbid it were true, or else grant that you are not so susceptible now for the lives of those who have crossed the Atlantic at your desire. If I thought you was, I should dread to mention America, and shudder at the reflection of the horror you must feel at the names of Lexington, Bunker's-hill, or Sullivan's-island.

A jealousy of your own character may have made you hitherto passive amidst the illegal, the criminal violences that have been carried on against the people. A consciousness of innocence in yourself may have been the motive of your compliance to your minister's measures. But these are no excuses for a chief magistrate when the welfare of a nation is at stake, nor can the puerile, the ridiculous pleas of throwing the blame on opposition exculpate a chief governor who is permitted to chuse all his subaltern officers. All our unfortunate kings since the conquest, lost their crowns, and most of them their lives, by giving themselves up implicitly to wicked favourites and ministers, in opposition to the sense of the people, and in defiance of their frequent remonstrances. Without looking back for centuries to the houses of York and Lancaster, the circumstances of James the second's case, are recent and striking examples. Every one knows that that unhappy prince went on not only obstinately, but precipitately in the prosecution of his destructive schemes. What [illegible] those, who, by solemn professions of being upright magistrates, were adopted in the place of him we had discharged for suffering himself to be deluded by his ministers.

It has often happened, and may happen again, that good princes as well as bad, have put their only trust in [illegible] men, who, having first rendered themselves [illegible] odious by vile measures, can find no other [illegible] than in betraying and sacrificing their master. It is therefore absolutely incumbent on a prince, not only for the good of his people, but to prevent his own dismission, when dissentions arise in his kingdom, and ill humours are visibly spread through the whole body of the people, to make strict enquiries into the causes of them, and see whether they do not originally flow from those little springs which occasionally break out, or from other sources of a more latent and complicated nature.

Things are now reduced to such an unhappy crisis, by a long course of mal administration, and provoking conduct, that government seem desperate, and your ministers, dreading the vengeance of the people, wish to involve your majesty in their inevitable ruin. Their timidity now surpasses their absurdity in the beginning of this unnatural war, and knowing their fate is unavoidable, they strive to aggregate the mass of desperadoes by declaring—*Una salus miseris nullam sperare salutem*, or in their own words, "we must murder the Americans, or they will have us beheaded."

After you had lost the affections of the people, there were but two ways of regaining them, "a change of men and measures, or subduing them by force;" the former you positively and repeatedly refused to your constituents, the latter you are now trying with a nation, who, in case of a revolution, might have granted you a sure asylum, than those, whose —— you occupy, found at St. Germains. The situation of your majesty, and your ministers, is truly deplorable. In America you are declared against as a ——, a ——, and a ——. In England we remonstrate against measures, and petition against ministers as enemies to the people and traitors to the constitution. We are not yet sunk into that lethargy that the junto make you imagine, and if we were, recollect that the frenzy of James awoke the nation out of a deeper one. The honest, the wise part of this nation grow tired with suffering for a shadow, our great appetites must have substance.

How far the Americans spoke truth in their declaration, or we in our remonstrances, is too dangerous for my pen to decide. I rue it is that our most valuable rights have been infringed on, and our dearest liberties attacked and destroyed. The enemies of our glorious constitution have been encouraged by ——. But hold! what is to defend and protect me if I fly by whom. As yet the *habeas corpus* act is not suspended, and till it is I will venture to put up one petition, which is, may confusion cover ——, who, by his obstinacy and folly, and those, who, by their violence and treachery, have reduced us to our present disgraceful and ruinous situation.

JUNIUS.

## LONDON.

*September 14.* A weekly paper says, we are assured by a gentleman who has a good opportunity of knowing the fact, that the remittances of the treasury, for the purposes of the American war, are not one penny less than three millions sum [illegible] per week.

The last time the king conversed with lord George Germaine, he asked him how many men he expected general Howe would land? His lordship replied 20,000, including the troops from Glasgow. He, replied his majesty, the [illegible] will be [illegible] are

the regiments, putting into his hand an account he had just then received; lord George desired to check it at his office, and, on his return, admitted that the king was right. The king then told him, that it was the opinion of the foreign officers in the American army, that if the general landed a few miles from New-York he would be successful, but if he landed at the city he would be beat. The king asked the names of those officers, and the service from whence they were sent. His secretary of state knew none of those particulars. His majesty's intelligence of every thing concerning the war in America has been remarkably accurate.

*September 16.* The following is a picturesque description of the state of affairs:—The country gentlemen without disceramment. North-America lost. The West-Indies in danger of being lost also. The Emperor of Germany on the eve of making a settlement in our Indies, in the East-Indies. The French preparing a powerful fleet, to command a trade with North-America for provisions and lumber for their islands, while our's are starving. The Dutch gaining immense sums, by being the general carriers of European and American commodities. England running headlong into a civil war, which, if victorious, is of no advantage to her, and, if unsuccessful, is fatal to her. The whole British empire, so splendid and formidable in the late reign, crumbling and mouldering away in the present. The dependencies, once the strength and glory of the crown, now dropping from or revolting against the home government, because the present system of it is founded in despotism, and supported by corruption.

The parliament will meet precisely to the last prorogation, whatever the success of the American expedition may turn out, as the supplies of last year are all run out, and the great waggon wheels of government will want fresh greasing.

Three American privateers were, the 9th instant, cruizing within a few leagues of the Bristol channel.

The public will be exceedingly amazed when they are informed, that the first captive of note brought into England from the coast of America, is a descendant of a Scotch baronet, whose name was Stuart, supposed to be nearly allied to the earl of Bute, being son to Mary Stuart, only sister to sir John Stuart, by Henry Johnson, of Boston. The person alluded to will easily be known to be Henry Johnson, late commander of the Yankey privateer, now a prisoner on board the Ardent man of war, at Sheerness.

Nothing can be a greater proof of the resources and courage of the Americans, than reserving their declaration of independency till general Howe had arrived with the whole force of England against them. If they had not the means of defence, or were not determined to fight (as their enemies give out) they would have thrown down their arms, and flocked to the royal standard; but so far from this, it is only now they seem to have adopted a principle of resistance, which should therefore hold out a very serious, though late reflection to our ministry, that they have hitherto been uniformly wrong in their opinions of, and measures against that country.

All public affairs are now so little attended to, notwithstanding what the world may think, or their anxiety may lead them to believe, that the king is perfectly at ease in Windsor castle. The real minister, Mr. Jenkinson, is playing the jolly garçon with his two ministers, Mr. Stanley and Mr. Wedderburne, at Spain and Germany. The ostensible minister, lord North, is gone a frolicking into the west for a month. The first lord of the admiralty is fishing for barble, at Shipperton. The secretaries of state are gone a partridge shooting, to take the first of the season. There is nobody left but Mr. Cornwall, to look after the clerks.

Orders have been given for a copy to be made out of all the treaties of commerce which have been negociated between our court and that of Lisbon, from the conclusion of the late war to the present time.

Three noblemen, who are in high office, want much to retire at present; lord Townshend, who, in private life, is yet upon velvet, wants 30,000l. and is not very solicitous about the ordnance; lord Weymouth feels the necessity of a continued addition to much, that a pension for life of 3000l. a year is his object, and lord Mansfield will give up the king's bench as soon as he is properly gratified.

The following is said to be an exact state of the provincial navy in the month of May last.

| | No. of ships. | Guns. |
|---|---|---|
| Massachusetts | 21 | from ten to forty |
| New-Hampshire | 10 | smaller |
| Connecticut | 17 | ditto |
| Rhode Island | 10 | ditto |
| New-York | 10 | from ten to forty |
| Jersey | 2 | smaller |
| Pennsylvania | 10 | large and small |
| | 10 | from ten to forty |
| Lower Counties | 03 | smaller |
| Maryland | 03 | small and large |
| | 10 | from ten to thirty |
| Virginia | 30 | smaller |
| N. Carolina | 10 | ditto |
| South ditto | 12 | ditto |
| | 200 | |

Large and small [illegible] service of the congress as privateers and [illegible]

At the late York [illegible] Crowther [illegible] returned [illegible] term, and James Middleton, convicted of a highway robbery, received sentence of death, but were reprieved. [illegible] Crowther, in his defence, said, he was

should in Portugal, and that matters were in the same situation they were before the peace. The generality of people seem to take up arms to quit that country; that is, either chuse to take his chance of the law, than take up arms against his king and country, which was the cause of his coming to England. To support this, he called two witnesses, one of whom confirmed what he said; the other, who was a merchant, said, that at that time, matters were not come to extremity; but that taking up of arms was only voluntary.

Many advices are just come from the English minister at Lisbon, which call a stamp on his majesty's commissions, circulated through all his realms.

As the courts of Lisbon and Madrid have now definitively terminated their several unfortunings, there can be no further pretence for the embarkation of Spanish troops, or the equipment of a Spanish fleet. The Algerines are quiet. The Portuguese are to be no longer considered as enemies in opposition. Spain therefore, if she does not desist from arming, will justly excite the suspicions of Great Britain.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November 29.*

On Tuesday night an express arrived from colonel Christian, with dispatches to his excellency, advising of his having returned with his army from the Cherokee country, after concluding a treaty of peace with Occunostota, and three other chiefs, on the part of the whole nation, in their capital of Chote, the particulars of which are as follows, viz. All captives in their towns, white or black, to be delivered up, those belonging to Virginia by the 20th of February, at the Long-Island; and such as were taken from the states of South-Carolina and Georgia at or near Keowee, as soon as possible; besides the horses, cattle, and property of every kind they have taken from the inhabitants, or their value, to be ascertained by commissioners on both sides, who are to meet for that purpose at the Long-Island. No white people to be entertained by the Cherokees, after they are demanded to be delivered up to the states of America. All matters relating to lands, boundaries, trade, agents, and people residing amongst the Cherokees, alliances, marching armies through their country, and building forts therein, to be wholly submitted to the Virginia state, with any number of their own chiefs, not exceeding five, to determine. War to cease, and peace, harmony, and brotherly affection, to take place. For the faithful performance of these articles they agreed to deliver up 15 hostages, such as col. Christian should demand of them; to be exchanged yearly, for such others as the Virginia state may require to be put into their hands.

Col. Christian thought proper, before he set out on his return home, to make an example of three towns under the influence of a chief called the Dragon Canoe, who was the principal cause of the war; and one other, called Chilhowey, where a white prisoner of ours was lately killed. These he utterly destroyed, but did no other damage to the Indians, whose atrocious conduct, on many occasions, might have justified a more rigorous chastisement. It is to be hoped, however, that the colonel's humane treatment of the savages, when he had it so much in his power to distress them, will render abortive any future machinations of such incendiaries as Stuart and Cameron to stir them up to war against the United states.

ANNAPOLIS, *December 12.*

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, *December 10, 1776.*

SIR,

WE are informed that the people through the country are exceedingly anxious to see the proceedings of the last convention, and we desire to know your reason for the delay of the publication thereof, at the same time we enjoin and require you to be as expeditious as possible in that work.

Per order,

R. RIDGELY, clk.

*Mr. Green, printer.*

In answer to the above, the Printer begs leave to inform the council, that the delay in publishing the proceedings is owing to their extraordinary length, and not to any want of diligence in him, and may be assured that he will exert himself to have them printed as speedily as possible.

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*** No papers having been received from the northward by the two last posts, obliges the Printer to furnish his customers this week with only an half sheet, which he hopes they will excuse.*

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## In COUNCIL of SAFETY.

October 23, 1776.

A QUANTITY of strong coarse STOCKINGS wanted for the use of this State. The Council will contract with any person therefor.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, clk.

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To be sold by public VENDUE, on Monday the 16th instant, at ten o'clock, A. M. at the house of the late Dr. BENJAMIN KENNEDY, in Annapolis,

A PARCEL of HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of feather-beds, tables, chairs, &c. three horses, and a quantity of wine and cider vinegar.

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THE subscriber, SURGEON DENTIST, late from London, draws teeth and bleeds. He attends at the military hospital shop, next door to Mr. William Reynolds's.

WILLIAM GORWOOD.

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Annapolis, December 7, 1776.

WHEREAS the partnership of JOHN and WILLIAM DOUGLASS and Company is dissolved. All persons that have any claims against the said partnership are requested to furnish their accounts that they may be adjusted and settled. And such who are indebted to them are desired to be speedy in discharging their respective accounts.

The said company has for sale about 1800 acres of LAND in 2 lots, situated in said county, on the north-west fork of Patuxent river, about four miles above a bridge called the North West Fork Bridge, to which there is a navigation, and within eight miles of a very public landing on Chesapeak river; it is in a good part of the country for public business, and there goes by the dwelling-house, on said land, a great road that leads from Cambridge and Vienna to Marlborough-Bridge, Chapunk-Bridge, and Dover. Also on the same of the said land are cleared, and about under good fence, the most favored lands are in general well timbered, and about 20 acres in meadow ground, as it is supposed there can be made upwards of 200 stacks, for 40 tierces, that are well convenient to the dwelling house, are about cleared, and 5 or 6 under excellent grass, conditioning it has been but lately sown. There is on the premises a log dwelling house 60 feet long, with a kitchen adjoining thereto, a large barn and stables, a three-horse mill with two good cellars underneath, and necessary out-houses, and a good paled garden; also a single geared water mill, about four years built, which has a very considerable run of country custom, a small blowery or forge, with two fires and one hammer, and an old saw-mill that may easily be repaired; the mill now going: The said water-works are supplied by two streams which have a communication to each other by a canal; there is also a smith's shop and dwelling house on said premises. The said land will admit of being divided into three parts or portions, so as to make as many plantations.—Any person, or persons inclinable to purchase, by applying to WILLIAM DOUGLASS, one of said company, who at present lives on said premises, and has power to dispose thereof, will be shewn the lands and improvements, and made acquainted with the terms.

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December 11, 1776.

THAT branch of trade carried on by us at QUEEN-ANNE being at an end, and being desirous to close our books on that occasion, we have to request of those, who have been so good as to favour us with their friendship and assistance, that they will please to settle their open accounts, either by note or otherwise, as may be most convenient to themselves; which we shall esteem an additional obligation conferred on

Sir Your obedient humble servants,

RICHARD COOTE & Co.

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December 7, 1776.

THERE is at the plantation of CONROD RIYER, living near Christian Eatherday's, in Frederick county, an iron-gray HORSE, about fourteen or fifteen hands high, about six or seven years old, no brand, four saddle spots. The owner may have him again, on proving property and paying charges.

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STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis, some time in the month of October last, a large red and white COW, with a white face.—Whoever gives an account of the said cow, so that she may be had again, shall receive ten shillings from

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

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FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Frederick county, Dec. 4, 1776.

STOLEN, from ISAAC WITESTER's plantation, on Patuxent river, Frederick county, about the 25th ult. a BLACK HORSE, about six years old, has two white feet, and is undocked or branded; he is a round bodied horse, better than 14 hands high, and used to the draught.—Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, and brings them to the subscriber, shall receive, if ten miles from home, 10s. if twenty miles 20s. if thirty miles 30s. if fifty miles, or out of the province, 3l. for the horse; and if the thief is brought to justice, the above reward, and reasonable charges, by

WILLIAM WATERS.

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ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, Cabinet-maker, in ANNAPOLIS,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his old customers and friends in general, that the partnership of SHAW and CHISHOLM is dissolved, and that he has removed from the house lately occupied by the company, to the opposite side of the same street, at the house lately possessed by Mr. Charles Peale; where he continues to carry on the cabinet, chair-making, and turning business: He likewise makes sword scabbards, rifles, and billiard jacks, in the neatest manner.

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St. Mary's county, November 25, 1776.

By virtue of an order from the honourable Council of Safety, will be sold, by us the subscribers, at public vendue, for ready money, on Monday the 23d day of December next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at Mr. Fenwick's, on Smith's creek, about three miles from St. Inigo's warehouse, the following vessels, to wit:

ONE very large PILOT-BOAT; two SLOOPS, one almost new, burthen about 2000 bushels; the other about 1400 bushels. Two SCHOONERS, the one mulberry and cedar frame, burthen about 1600 bushels; the other about 1200 bushels; with some rigging.

VERNON HERB,
TIMOTHY BOWES.

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THE subscriber forewarns all persons from hunting within any of his inclosures, with either dog or gun.

ROBERT DAVIDG.

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WANTED immediately, a person properly qualified to superintend and manage a RATTEE and dwelling on full commission for his trouble. Any person of that kind may, with good encouragement, by applying to

W. REYNOLDS.

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P. S. The subscriber forewarns all persons from harbouring or dealing with his servants, John Hall and John Chilton; and any one trusting him or them, he is determined to apply to him, and not to the owners of the sloop.

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STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's plantation, near Newport, in Charles county, about the last of October, a yellow bay mare, about thirteen hands high, ten years old; her legs, belly, flanks, nose, and round her eyes, mealy, a few white hairs in her forehead, which makes a kind of star; her tail and gallops; her brand, if any, unknown. Whoever takes up the said mare, and brings her to the subscriber's plantation, or to Mr. Thomas Stoddert, in Newport, shall receive three dollars reward.

WALTER COMPTON.

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25th November, 1776.

To be LET, and entered on immediately,

A TAN-YARD, and a small tenement on the same lot, being within the city of Annapolis, very convenient for the tanning business.—Any person who may incline to rent the above lands and premises is desired to apply to the subscriber for terms, whereby may be furnished with necking stock, and a large stock of good hides.

THOMAS HYDE.

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Head of Severn, Nov. 25, 1776.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public in general, and his former old customers in particular, that he has, for their service and convenience, rented of Mr. John Hammond, his new and complete FULLING MILL, situate at his saw-mill, on that never-failing stream of water, Severn-Run, and furnished with all requisites for carrying on the FULLING business, in its various branches, to perfection; which all persons, who may be pleased to employ him, may depend on having their work and orders executed in the neatest and best manner,—with the utmost punctuality and expedition,—and at the most reasonable prices, for READY CASH;—by their most obliged humble servant,

GRIFFITH COLLIER.

N. B. As the subscriber can command a valuable assortment of British dyes (which at present are exceedingly scarce) and is moreover provided with a large fine copper, sixteen set for the purple, he intends also carrying on the DYERY business, in its best profession, for the better accommodation of his friends and customers, and on the cheapest terms for ready money.

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ALL persons indebted to the estate of col. BENJAMIN YOUNG, late of Cecil county, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have claims against said estate are requested to make them known to

BARUCH WILLIAMS, administrator.

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Gentlemen Freeholders and Free Voters of Anne-Arundel county,

THE 18th day of December next being the time appointed for the choice of a sheriff for this county, occasions this address to you.—I have, previous, been appointed to that office some small time, during which, I trust I have executed my duty with honesty and fidelity: This emboldens me to solicit your suffrages at the day of election.

I am the public's true and faithful friend,

THOMAS DEALE.

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November 23, 1776.

THE partnership of SHAW and CHISHOLM, cabinet-makers in Annapolis, being now dissolved, those persons who are indebted to them as company are requested to settle the same, as soon as possible, with JOHN SHAW, at the house lately occupied by the company, or with ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, at the house lately possessed by Mr. Charles Peale, in Church-street, where each party intends carrying on their business of cabinet and chair making as formerly.

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To be sold, on Thursday the 12th day of December, 1776.

NEAR 400 acres of valuable land, lying in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, joining the plantation where I formerly lived: This land is exceedingly well adapted to corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco. There are also 240 acres of fine meadow ground, equal to any in this province, six acres of which are cleared, well set with timothy grass, with a good fence, and may mow for 20l. a year. There is a good orchard, and grassed enough cleared to make 200 barrels of corn the ensuing summer. It is situated in a good neighbourhood, is about 20 miles from Elkridge landing, about 25 miles from Elkridge mills, and about 28 from Baltimore-Town. There is also and extensive range. Any person inclinable to purchase, may view the land before the day of sale, by applying to capt. Benjamin Warfield, who lives near it. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by Nicholas Dorsey, son of James, or by the subscriber,

JOHN WARFIELD.

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ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.